

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7143

BILL NUMBER: SB 360

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 4, 2004

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Physical Therapy.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Miller

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

**FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
DEDICATED
FEDERAL**

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: The bill allows a physical therapist who meets certain conditions to provide subsequent treatment to a patient who was previously referred to the physical therapist for the same condition if the referral was not more than 12 months old. It requires the physical therapist to contact the individual's physician within three days after the physical therapist provides treatment to the individual. It allows a physical therapist to evaluate a patient without a referral and requires the physical therapist to contact the patient's physician before treatment. The bill also allows a physical therapist to perform debridement only under specified circumstances.

Effective Date: July 1, 2004.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: This bill prevents a licensed physical therapist from performing chiropractic maneuvers on a patient. Violation of this statute would make them subject to an injunction, restraining order, or other appropriate order of the court.

Court Fee Revenue: If additional civil actions occur, revenue to the state General Fund may increase if court fees are collected. A civil filing fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed. 70% of the filing fee would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Court Fee Revenue:* If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 filing fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, city and town courts.

Information Sources:

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